same under the Chief Engineer, a Mechanical Assistant Engineer on the cadre of the Civil Assistant Engineer being given to assist him.

(b) Yes.

(c) The Government have not yet decided.

(d) The Chief Engineer is in charge of the department.

The well-boring experiment at Nemmara.

262. Mr. T. A. Ramachandra Ayyar.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to place on the table the details of the well-boring experiment conducted at Nemmara with the approximate expenditure incurred up-to-date;

(b) the quantity of water obtained and the quantity still required for the daily consumption of the people;

(c) whether any expert opinion was obtained in regard to this before embarking on the project;

(d) whether such experiments could not be tried to provide the Mattancheri public with pipe water, especially, while some of the prominent inhabitants of the place are reported to be prepared to bear a portion of the initial expenditure?

Mr. V. K Aravindaksha Menon.—(a) The well-boring operations at Nemmara consisted in boring through stratum of hard gneiss to a depth of about 75 ft. from the ruling ground surface of the locality.

During summer the static level of the water in the bore-hole was about 14 ft. from the surface from which the well was started.

During the last summer, a quantity ranging between 4 and 5 thousand gallons were pumped out of this well every day for 5 months. After the season, there was no appreciable drop in the static level in the well.

A sample of the raw water as it came from the well was got analysed along with the samples taken from two neighbouring shallow wells. The results of the analysis are appended. (*Vide Appendix V.*) These show that the bore-hole water is superior to the water from shallow well, and is fairly satisfactory for domestic consumption. It is however necessary to have the water coagulated with alum and filtered to secure a protected supply as per the opinion of the Government Analysist at Guindy. Any further particulars regarding it the Government will be pleased to supply.

The expenditure on plant was Rs. 16,414-8-0.

Cost of boring and other incidental charges—Rs.2,131-2 11.

Cost of pumping up to the end of Edavam 1101—Rs. 1,212-5-1.

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(b) It is estimated that 20,000 gallons daily would be the minimum quantity required for supplying the people in Vallanghi and Nemmara townships.

(c) It was on the recommendation of the Chief Engineer that the operations were taken up.

(d) The Government consider that the chances of getting good water in Cochin by boring are very slender. Such operations conducted in British Cochin were not successful.

Steps to stop lotteries.

263. Mr. T. A. Ramachandra Ayyar.—In view of the fact that the case referred to in answer to question 170 (b) of the February session having been disposed by the Chief Court, pronounsing such *kuries* as lotteries, will the Government, in accordance with their policy, be now pleased to take any action to arrest the stoppage of such lotteries pronounced to be illegal, making it incumbent on the starters to repay the dues of the members?

Mr. K. Achyuta Menon.—The Governn.ent do not propose to take any action in respect of *kuries* started before the Chief Court decision, as the point of law involved was not a very clear one, the point being set at rest only recently by the Full enchruling.

As regards future *kuries*, the Commissioner of Police is taking necessary action.

Circulars of the Police Commissioner regarding lotteries.

264. Mr. T. A. Ramachandra Ayyar.—Will the Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether their attention has been drawn to the circular and notification regarding State lotteries, published by the Commissioner of Police in Part I, Page 264 of Gazette No. 36, dated 29th May;

(b) whether they are not aware of the fact that the lottery referred to therein is sanctioned by another State;

(c) that in view of the fact that our Government also sanctioned not long ago two lotteries, one for the Keraliya Ayurveda Samajam and another for the St. Thomas' College, and the tickets thereof were sold both in British India and other Native States without the lotteries being sanctioned by the Government of India, do they not consider that the said notification and circular were not of a reciprocal nature;

(d) whether the Police Commissioner consulted the Government Advocate and Law Officer before publishing the above, and whether, if found necessary, cannot action be taken

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APPENDIX IV.

(Vide Answer to Question No. 253.)

C. No. 2408/1101.

Office of the Director of Public Instruction, Trichur, 4th June 1926.

MEMO.

Reference.—Letter C. No. 424/1101, dated 7th Edavam 1101, from the Head-master, High School, Kunnamkulam, forwarded by the Senior Inspector of Schools, with reference on C. No. 5216/1101.

Non-caste Hindu pupils may be admitted, if they will make their own arrangements outside for messing, until a separate kitchen is provided by Government.

To (Sd.) Director.

The Head-master.

,, Senior Inspector.

(2)

PROCEEDINGS OF THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Read correspondence ending with letter dated 1st Mithunam 1101, C. No. 424/1101, from the Head-master, High School, Kunnamkulam.

Order dated 23rd June 1926, C. No. 2408/1101.

The orders of Government are clear. The number of caste students is too small at present to justify the whole hostel being reserved for them. A separate portion of the building may be set apart for them, and all possible arrangements made to satisfy their sentiments. The Head-master may talk to the guardians also, if necessary.

Non-caste pupils may be admitted as already ordered by Government.

To (Sd.) Director.

The Head master

,, Senior Inspector.

APPENDIX V.

(Vide Answer to Question No. 262.)

Samples from Cochin State.

Results of Bacteriological Examination.

1.	Date of collection	...	26—5—1926	...
2.	Date of receipt	...	28—5—1926	...
3	Source as per label	Borehole at Vallangi	Public well near Nelliampati tank	Public well near Kannimangalam in Nemmara
4.	Total colonies per c. c. on agar at 37 IC	1800	2100	3700
5.	Lactose fermenters present in how many c. c.	5 c. c. and upwards	1 c.c. and upwards	0. 1. c. c. and upwards
6	Result of vibrios test	No vibrios in 100 c. c. of any of the 3 samples	...	...
7,	Nature of lactose fermenters isolated and the number of species	All of class II (single species)	...	All of class II (2 species)

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Results of Chemical Examination.

Physical appearances.			
Colour and transparency	Yellowish and Opaque	Slightly yellowish and hazy	Slightly yellowish but clear
Smell	None	None	None
Quantitative.			
In parts per 1.00,000 .			
Total solids	54·0	18·0	24·0
Temporary hardness	12·0	5·5	3·5
Permanent ,,	9·0	3·5	5·5
Total ,,	21·0	9·0	9·0
Chlorine	8·5	1·8	3·9
Ammoniacal nitrogen	0·002	0·006	0·009
Albuminoid	0·003	0·004	0·006
Oxygen absorbed (Tidy's)	0·04	0·053	0·067
Nitric Nitrogen	Nil	0·075	0·1
Qualitative.			
Nitrites	Nil	Nil	Nil
Sulphates	Present	Present	Present
Phosphates	Nil	Nil	Nil
Iron, poisonous metals	Nil	Nil	Nil

APPENDIX VI.

(Vide Answer to Question No. 276.)

Joint Report.

Subject :—Constitution of Municipalities—Irinjalakkuda and Kunnamkulam.

Before drawing up a report on the points specified in paragraph 4 of the above Diwan's Proceedings, we considered it desirable to ascertain at first the attitude of the inhabitants of the two towns anent the proposal to establish a minor Municipality in each. With this object in view, we held a public meeting at Kunnamkulam on the 6th inst: and at Irinjalakkuda on the 8th. Short accounts of the proceedings of the two meetings are enclosed for the perusal of Government, from which it will be seen that the inhabitants of both the towns are not very keen on having Municipalities in their midst. On the other hand, they are strongly opposed to the proposal. The two petitions presented to us by the inhabitants of Kunnamkulam are also forwarded for perusal.

2. The sanitary conditions of Irinjalakkuda are very much better than those of Kunnamkulam. Irinjalakkuda has now a Panchayat which is doing some useful work, and there is no necessity, in our opinion, to constitute this town into a minor Municipality in the immediate future. The condition of Kunnamkulam is however quite different, and a Municipality there is a real necessity. There are several congested streets in Kunnamkulam, the drainage, sanitation and conservancy of which require closer attention and larger

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